CLOSED SHELF

14 1962

The People's Korea

No. 80 EVERY WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1962 (1961年8月22月第三種郵便物認可) ★Price 15 yen(5cents)

Let's Consolidate Rock-firm People's Regime for Prosperity of Fatherland!

Central Committee of Fatherland Front Issues Appeal to Entire Korean People on Occasion of Elections of Deputies to SPA

PYONGYANG, Aug. 23 (KCNA)–The Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front held today its 49th meeting. The meeting discussed the question of recommending joint candidates of deputies for the elections to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK due on October 8.

The meeting also adopted an appeal of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front addressed to the entire Korean people in connection with the elections to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK:

In the first part, the appeal pointed out that the entire people are looking ahead to the elections to the Third People's Assembly amid the exceptional revolutionary enthusiasm and labour upswing for scaling the high peak of socialism and accomplishing the unification of the fatherland. It reviewed the great achievements made in the period following the elections to the Second Supreme People's Assembly.

Our country which was a colonial semi-feudal society lagging behind for centuries only yesterday has been turned into an advanced socialist industrial-agricultural state with powerful self-supporting national economy. A brilliant fruit has been borne by the basic line of economic construction of the Korean Workers' Party on giving priority to development of heavy industry, simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture, and powerful heavy and light industrial bases have been laid throughout the country.

The industrial output in 1961 was some quadruple the 1956 level and today our industry turns out in a matter of 30 days what was produced in one whole year before liberation.

Our workers are making ever greater successes in the struggle for conquering the six heights this year.

The gross industrial output value plan for the first half of this year was brilliantly carried out at 102.3 per cent.

A great change has taken place in our countryside. Our rural areas united in a large-scale cooperative economy are covered with irrigation networks guaranteeing bumper crops forever and they have been converted into rich and developed socialist rural villages which are all bright with electric light and which do farming with machines

Grain output is going up by leaps and bounds with each passing year. Last year alone we boosted grain output by one million tons and this year we are confidently forging ahead toward the height of 5 million tons of grain.

Science and culture are likewise undergoing overall efflorescence and development.

Having enforced the universal compulsory middle school education for the first time in the East, our country is now successfully pressing ahead with the work for enforcing the nine-year compulsory technical education.

The young generation representing a quarter of the population is studying science and technical know-how to their heart's content and all the people are learning while working under the most advanced educational system.

A huge army of more than 161,000 technical personnel are working in all the branches of the national economy and hundreds of thousands of new technical personnel are growing in over 90 higher educational institutions and hundreds of higher technical schools.

Under a good public health system where general free treatment is in force, the people live for long years and the average span of life of the population has been lengthened by 20 years compared with that before liberation.

The entire people are united firmer than ever before around the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic headed by Premier Kim Il Sung and they are fighting valorously for a happier future, helping and pulling ahead each other in one big harmonious family.

In their long history of thousands of years, our people have never united so firmly as today around their regime and leader, enjoying such a happy and bountiful life, and our nation has never thriven and prospered as today. All this is the result of the experienced guidance of the Workers' Party and the devoted labour struggle of the popular masses and a brilliant victory of our people's regime and socialist system.

The appeal stressed that it was thanks to the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and the existence of the people's regime that our people could beat the U.S. armed invaders in the fierce Father land Liberation War and defend the freedom, independence and honour of the fatherland, display unbreakable revolutionary spirit and inexhaustible creativeness in the arduous struggle for post-war construction and build the rich and strong socialist fatherland of today.

We are a people who have experienced more keenly than anyone else that there is nothing dearer than our regime in our destiny.

When we had no people's regime, we underwent all kinds of national humiliation and oppression and exploitation by the Japanese imperialists in our own country and land, and today the South Korean people are groaning under the bestial oppression of the U.S. imperialists as they have no people's regime.

It was for this revolutionary regime, for the victory of the socialist system that the Korean communists headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung waged an arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 years in the darkest period of the Japanese imperialist rule and our people defended their regime with blood in the past three years war.

Referring to the socio-economic policies taken by the people's regime, the appeal continued:

Our people's regime has demonstrated its invincible vitality as a powerful weapon of revolution in a magnificent struggle of socialist revolution and socialist construction, and its role as an economic organiser and cultural educator has risen higher.

The blood ties between the people's regime and the popular masses have been further strengthened, particularly in the course of pushing through the Chungsan ri spirit and the Chungsan ri method.

Stressing that the might of the DPRK has grown as never before and its international prestige has been enhanced

(**Continued on page 3**)

Premier Kim Il Sung Recommended as Candidate for Deputy to SPA

KANGSUN, Aug. 27 (KCNA)–Premier Kim Il Sung was recommended today as a candidate for the deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly at an workers' meeting of the Kangsun Steel Works in Kangsun Constituency.

All the speakers at the meeting expressed their sense of honour and pride of recommending as the candidate of their constituency Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, who leads the Korean people to victory and prosperity, shouldering the destiny of the fatherland and nation.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution on recommending Premier Kim Il Sung as the candidate of the Kangsun constituency for the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.

It also adopted a message addressed to Premier Kim Il Sung amid the warm applause of the attendants.

In the message the attendants informed Premier Kim Il Sung that the entire employees of the Kangsun Steel Works have unanimously recommended him with deep emotion and great joy as the candidate of the Kangsun constituency, and asked him to accept the recommendation.

Editorial

We Strongly Oppose Reopening of Preliminary Conference of the "South Korea-Japan Talks"

(1)The preliminary conference of the sixth "South Korea-Japan Talks" now under way in Tokyo is provoking fierce denunciation by the Korean and Japanese peoples and the world's peace-loving people. However, the South Korean authorities and the Japanese Ikeda Government are plotting to bring the "ten-year-old negotiations" to an early conclusion by solving the "property claims" and other questions pending between Japan and South Korea.

As is well known, the U.S., wirepuller behind the curtain, is intending to ally the Japanese militarists with the South Korean reactionaries in order to cook up an aggressive "NEATO" military alliance aimed at reorganizing its collapsing anti-Communist military arrangements in the Far East.

The U.S is also aiming to let the Japanese militarists make inroads into South Korea as the "leader of the East Asia" and bolster up the military regime isolated from the South Korean people in order to push through its policy of colonization and militarization toward South Korea.

The U.S. plot is an obstacle to peaceful unification of Korea desired unanimously by the Korean people and a serious threat to the peace and security of the Far East, Asia and the world.

Consequently, it is quite natural that the Korean and Japanese people, after the preliminary conference was resumed, should have risen up in a struggle to denounce war machinations by the U.S., Japan and South Korea's reactionaries, demanding immediate discontinuation of the talks.

(2)Replying to an opposition party interpellator, Japanese Premier recently stated on the "South Korea-Japan Talks" that the Japanese Government is negotiating with South Korea because "chances are slim for the reunification of Korea as North Korea is ignoring the authority of the U.N." This state ment betraying his aggressive aim is a malicious demagoguery against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

As is known to every one, Korea was reduced to ruins due to the unjustified use by the U.S. of the "U.N. banner." And all the sufferings and tribulations South Korean people are undergoing are the result of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces, which are utilizing the U.N. signboard for its justification.

It is the U.S. that is harming U.N. prestige. Is it a deference to the prestige of the U.N. to overlook such U.S. action? Absolutely not!

Recently the Soviet delegation to the U.N. proposed to place as an important item the "evacuation of the foreign troops from South Korea" on the agenda of the coming General Assembly. This Soviet proposal is the most realistic and rational one at this time when the Korean people are fighting to unify peacefully their fatherland as early as possible.

Nevertheless, the Japanese reactionaries are plotting to satisfy their aggressive ambition, consenting to the U.S. imperialists' demand for an early settlement in the "South Korea Japan Talks."

(3)The aggressive and criminal "South Korea-Japan Talks" promoted by the U.S., Japan and South Korea's reactionaries will surely be frustrated by the Korean people struggling to unify by peaceful means their fatherland and the Japanese people fighting for peace, independence and democracy.

All men of good will the world over are extending their positive support to the appeal issued last June by the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly calling for the Korean people's nationwide struggle for evacuation of the U.S. forces from South Korea and peaceful unification of Korea.

The Korean people are capable of solving the Korean question by themselves.

The Korean people will never permit any foreign power to interfere in their internal affairs and denounce any aggressive machinations.

The aggressive and criminal "South Korea-Japan Talks" should be discontinued immediately.

Devoted Love of Young Teacher Gives Voice to Mute Boy

PYONGYANG, August 23 (KCNA)–The speech of 14 year-old Oh Myung Ki made recently at a Youth and Students Oratorial Contest in Sariwon, North Whanghai Province, stirred the hearts of the listeners.

He told with emotion about how he became mute when he was four years old and how he restored speech. His life in the last ten years shows the brutality of the U.S. imperialists and the lofty humanism of our people in the age of the Workers' Party.

It was the summer of 1951 that he became mute. At that time his parents lived in the suburbs of Wonsan on the eastern coast. One day while his parents were weeding in the field, two U.S. planes dropped four bombs and strafed, killing both of them. He survived his parents but lost the function of vocal nerves caused by bomb blast.

The U.S. imperialists reduced this young one to an orphan and mute. But Myung Ki was not forsaken. The state brought him up. It took care of his health and looked after his schooling.

Ten years have elapsed since then. At the end of last year when he was promoted to the junior middle course of the Sariwon Bereft Children's School, teacher Kim Joon Sik came to the school and took charge of his class. From the first day the teacher was deeply sympathetic with this mute but bright boy.

Learning the cause of his muteness the young teacher exclaimed to himself, "I must help him regain the power of speech and must revenge on the enemy."

His father was also disabled by the U.S. atrocities during the war. He considered it his sacred duty to rescue Myung Ki.

The young teacher began to take actions. He consulted with doctors on this question. He himself studied the books "anatomy," "outline of medicine" and "internal medicine" and talked again and again with doctors on the etiological cause of Myung Ki's trouble.

They reached a conclusion that there was a temporary impediment in the boy's vocal nerves. Meanwhile, the teacher took him to a near-by hill every day, rain or shine, for vocal practice.

It took tremendously painstaking efforts to give vocal practice to a mute boy. But he never gave up his conviction that the vocal organ can be restored through practice.

120 days after the beginning of the practice, at last an inarticulate sound came out of his throat. This is the first sound he made in ten years. With great excitement the teacher said to himself, "If the vocal nerves are developed, he can certainly speak." The confident teacher pushed the practice one step further.

He studied till the dead of night the "introduction to linguistics," "phonetics," "acoustics" and "phonetic classification."

At midnight when all people were asleep he studied in his class room the shape of his mouth and tongue, pronouncing in front of a mirror the alphabet of Korean language, and drew pictures for Myung Ki to follow. This process went on for 60 days. Myung Ki became able to discern alphabet generally. At last Myung Ki started to speak clearly after 300 days since he began the vocal practice. On December 15 last year, he told on the school platform what he wanted to say for many years, "Marshal Kim Il Sung, thank you." These were the first words he spoke. He had not in the least been looked down on as being an orphan and mute and now regained his speech. The simple words were enough to express his great emotion.

Tears rolled down his cheeks. The teacher hugged the boy with his eyes brimming with tears.

Kim Joon Sik, a young teacher of the Workers' Party age, was neither physician nor linguist. However, his ardent desire to afford a boy in our age the happiness of life, gave voice to Myung Ki.

At the oratorical contest Myung Ki emphatically said:

"The vicious U.S. imperialists took away my parents from me and tried to kill me, too. But I am growing up happily in the bosom of the Party. The enemy intended to make me mute for life but could not take away my voice for good at this age of the Korean Workers' Party."

U.S. Plot Against S. Vietnam Bound to Fail

The daily mounting anti-U.S., anti-Ngo struggle of the South Vietnamese people is driving the enemy into a tight corner, which portends the fiasco of the U.S. imperialist aggressive machinations in South Vietnam.

The armed struggle of the South Vietnamese people is rapidly expanding into coastal areas and cities, situated deep in the areas under the control of the enemy and the fighting is developing into big offensive operations embracing companies, battalions and even regiments.

Meanwhile, the South Vietnamese people are raising ever higher the flames of the anti-U.S., anti-Ngo struggle.

However, when the "Staley plan" aimed at wiping out the people's armed units of South Vietnam was smashed in spite of the "allout offensives," "ninety day offensive battle," "weed killing operation" and the "bases mopping up operation" waged throughout South Vietnam in accordance with the "plan," the U.S. imperialists, frightened by the heroic counterattack of the South Vietnamese people, have recently launched the "concentric attack" in an attempt to save themselves from the ignominious defeat.

To attain their vicious aims the U.S. imperialists are bringing in their puppet troops from Thailand, Malay and Australia and scheming to expand the network of the strategic villages" and forcibly herd people into them. They are trying to isolate the people's armed units from the people and turn the "strategic villages" into centres for attacking the guerillas to realize their "concentric offensive" strategy.

However, just as in the past, no machinations or "tactics" of theirs will be able to escape fiasco or hold in check the valorous struggle of the South Vietnamese people. The just struggle of the South Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialists and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique will surely be crowned with victory.

Antoine Gizenga Must Be Set Free!

The life of Antoine Gizenga, hero and patriot of the Congo, is fading away behind the bars in Bolabemba Island.

Already ten days have passed since he started a hunger strike in protest against his illegal imprisonment.

In deep sympathy with the determined resistance of Gizenga the Korean people strongly demand his prompt release.

The eight month imprisonment of Gizenga is an outcome of the backstage manoeuvre of the U.S. imperialists, who murdered Patrice Lumumba to put a new noose of colonialism around the neck of the Congolese people.

The situation of the Congo clearly shows that imperialism headed by the United States is the sworn enemy of national independence and liberation, and that the freedom and liberation of all nations can be won only through the unbending struggle against imperialism.

No matter what ruthless and coldblooded methods they may employ, the new and old colonialists and their stooges will never be able to stamp out the cause of Lumumba nor arrest the struggle of the Congolese people for independence, liberation and freedom.

The Korean people will never overlook U.S. imperialism and its servitors perpetrating bestialities again in the Congo.

Antoine Gizenga must be set free!

Under People's Regime

Great Victory in Building Self-Supporting National Economy

Continued from previous issue

As a result, the output value of our machine-building industry in 1961 swelled 120 times as against 1946 and the proportion of self-supply of machines and equipment reached 90.6 per cent already in 1960.

The Party has followed the line of reinforcing the departmental structures in heavy industry in such a way as to strengthen its self-dependence on the basis of a scientific calculation of the matured demand and possibilities of the development of national economy. This line of the Party has been thoroughly carried through in all heavy industrial domains including metal and chemical industries.

In developing metal industry, ferrous metal industry, in particular, one of the key branches of heavy industry, the Party also adopted the line of meeting on our own the demand for various metal products of all branches of national economy including machine-building industry and capital construction through the most rational utilisation of natural resources in our country.

As a result, our metal industry which had produced mainly pig iron in the past has developed into a self-supporting industrial branch with a complete chain of production processes ranging from rolled steel to wire rope and steel plate.

Lorries produced at the Dukchun Automobile Factory

Tremendous achievements have also been made in the development of chemical industry.

The Party has taken measures for actively utilising anthracite, lime stone and etc., which are abundant in our country, as an important means of solving the problem of raw materials by substituting non-existing resources for existing ones.

Thanks to the wise policy of the Party, the world first class February 8 Vinalon Factory, vinyl chloride factory and other chemical industrial factories have sprung up and an organic chemical industry has been newly set up alongside the inorganic chemical industry. Thus, we have laid a reliable foundation for extensively using chemicals in national economy and for solving through chemical methods questions of light industrial raw materials such as fiber raw material which had stood out as one of the most difficult problems in our country with its limited arable land.

Taking into due account the characteristics of the fuel and power resources in our country, the Party has rapidly reinforced the fuel-power base by actively developing and rationally utilising the home coal resources, effectively combining hydro-power with thermo-power and by waging a nation-wide movement for the construction of medium and small power stations with stress on the construction of big-scale power plants.

The establishment of a powerful heavy industrial base with raw material and fuel-power bases constitutes a solid foundation for an overall reconstruction of the national economy of the country and a powerful earnest for turning our country into a developed socialist industrial state.

It is one of our greatest successes in the construction of the self-supporting national economy that we have established a modern light industrial base relying on the rich raw material resources of its own and have laid a foundation for boosting the production of consumption goods.

Under the Japanese imperialist rule in the past, the development of light industry was hampered in every way and even the traditional handicraft ruined beyond description.

The Party has rapidly developed light industry through the mobilisation of all resources and possibilities while giving priority to the development of heavy industry.

The most important step taken by the Party for the swift growth of the production of mass consumption goods was that for building and developing medium-and small-scale local industry on a big scale while directing major forces to the construction of large-scale modern light industrial factories, the backbone in the production of consumption goods.

Upholding the decision of the June, 1958 Plenum of the Party Central Committee, we built more than 1,000 local industrial factories which rely on local raw materials in a few months by mobilising idle materials and labour force latent in local areas through a nation-wide movement. This was a revolutionary step that achieved in a brief span of time a growth of the production of consumption goods which would have cost hundreds of millions of won of state investment and taken several years, had we relied upon the large-scale industry only.

In 1961, the output value of light industry increased 78 times in textiles, 206 times in stationery and sundry goods and 14 times in foodstuffs and luxury goods respectively as against 1946.

Today we are satisfying the demand for all kinds of daily necessaries on our own by relying on the large-scale central industry and medium-and small-scale local industry.

(To be continued)

Another Manifestation of Compatriotic Love of DPRK Gov't:

Typhoon-Hit South Korean Fishermen Rescued

PYONGYANG, Aug. 25 (KCNA)–One of the heaviest typhoon in recent years hit the western sea of our country on August 8. It took a heavy toll of lives of the South Korean fishermen.

One hundred forty-three out of the South Korean fishermen struck by the typhoon were rescued by seamen of the Korean People's Army and fishing fleets of the northern half of the Republic on coastal islands and on the sea off South Whanghai Province. Twenty-seven of their boats were also saved.

Most of them are fishermen of Boochun, Kangwha and Siheung of Kyonggi Province and in South Choongchong and South Cholla Provinces. They met the storm while catching shrimp at the fishing grounds off Yunpyong Island.

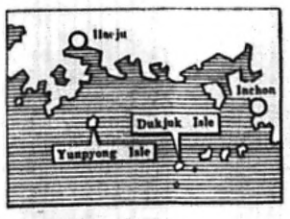
A gale began to blow from early evening of August 7 and the fishing ground found itself in the range of typhoon at dawn the next day.

However, the typhoon-visited South Korean fishing boats were not given any timely storm signal.

The fishing ground of the South Korean people is only four or more kilometres off the coast.

Therefore, if relief measures had been taken promptly when the storm was approaching, all of them would have been saved.

Nevertheless, the South Korean authorities did not take any measures in advance. Moreover, even at the time of calamity, they left in the storm the fishermen in need of rescue.



Hankook Ilbo (S. Korean paper) reporting that the whereabouts of the S. Korean fishermen who were struck by the typhoon of Aug. 8 were not yet known; they were almost hopeless. (Aug. 12 and 14 issues)

The fishermen drifted for two nights amidst surging billows, clinging to wrecked pieces of planks after losing their boats in the raging storm.

At the news that the South Korean fishermen were in danger, seamen of the Korean People's Army who were guarding the coast and fishing fleets of the northern half of the Republic which took harbour in advance immediately organized an emergency relief corps and set out to rescue the South Korean fishermen.

Mobilized in this relief corps were, together with navy boats, more than 60 engine boats carrying over 600 fishery workers of the Republic.

Our fishery workers death-defyingly approached the victims and saved them, overcoming the difficulties. They took off their clothes for the victims to put on and cooked gruel for them even in the storm, which revived the unconscious compatriots.

The transport fleet carrying the South Korean fishermen who had been saved from the storm sailed in the direction of Yunan, Chungsan, Haeju and Baichun. Emotion-charged meetings between long-separated compatriots took place. The people there volunteered to help the afflicted South Korean fishermen.

Great were losses coming from the wreckage and washing away of fishing boats and fishing tackle, their sole production means. Eight boats were nowhere to be found and most of the remaining ones were leaking, their hulls damaged, their masts broken and anchors lost. 108 of the saved fishermen were sick.

The Government of the Republic had the organs concerned take every possible care of the rescued South Korean fishermen.

Every possible medical treatment modern medicine can provide was given to the victims.

Taken into special hospitals, the South Korean fishermen have been cured of not only the wounds they got in the storm but also of their chronic diseases. Our medical workers did their best in attending the rescued fishermen, sharing bed and board with them.

New clothes, underwear, shoes and other daily necessaries have been given to each fisherman and their damaged boats were handed over to a ship repairing yard.

Materials that were allotted for the repair of the boats and tackle include 1,000 metres of the repair wirerope, 7,000 metres of flax rope, 800 metres of canvas, 560 metres of nets and large quantities of lumber, wire and oils. The money alone spent for the repair of fishing boats and the supply of boats and fishing tackle amounts to some 4,000,000 won in terms of the South Korean currency.

The South Korean fishermen regained their health fast and all the patients have completely recovered.

The entire fishermen, after having their damaged boats and fishing tackle repaired and having been provided anew for lost ones, made preparations for their return home with joy and confidence.

The organs concerned of the Republic have taken measures to provide them with provisions and daily necessaries required on their way home and all their belongings including fishing boats.

Thanks to these measures, the South Korean fishermen left for homes on board from the port of Haeju from August 26.

All these measures are another manifestation of consistent compatriotic love of the Government of the Republic which is doing everything in its power to relieve the South Korean people and ease their destitution, who are groaning under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists.

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"Transfer of Power to Civilians" Will Not Change the Catastrophe of S. Korean Regime

In connection with the "transfer of power to civilians" planned for next year, the South Korean military regime is holding lately "public hearings" in various parts of South Korea on the revision of the "Constitution."

Reports of the South Korean news agencies indicate that the South Korean authorities are making a big splash as if they would introduce a sort of "democratic government."

By revising "Constitution" and holding "elections" with the "transfer of power to civilians" as an occasion, they are trying to focus the attention of the South Korean people and public on this.

But under the present social and political conditions of South Korea the realization of a "democratic government" is out of the question. Nothing will come out of the revision of "Constitution" and the holding of "elections" no matter how many times they are repeated, unless the present South Korean social and political system is reformed radically.

This is because, as long as South Korea remains under the occupation of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and they continue to have complete contorl over political, economic, military and other fields, the shift from miliary rule to civil administration will not alter the nature of the U.S. imperialist colonial oppression and exploitation and non-rights. This is clearly proved by the historical facts of South Korea in the past 17 years.

For genuine democracy to assert itself in South Korea, political freedom of the working masses, who comprise the absolute majority of the population, particularly workers and peasants, must be ensured and they must be made the master of power.

Democracy can never be materialized as long as the working people are excluded from power. Genuine democracy can be realized only when the popular masses assume the power, enforce various democratic reforms and thus set up a democratic social system.

And it is a prerequisite to such a democratic government and the democratization of the society to expel the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea.

-Che Jun-

(Continued from page 1)

exceedingly, the appeal said:

While further strengthening the friendship and solidarity with the countries of the socialist camp, our Republic is firmly defending the eastern post of Socialism.

Next, the appeal called upon the workers, peasants, working intelligentsia and all the men and women citizens of the Republic to consolidate rock-firm the people's regime for the flourish of the fatherland and the prosperity of the nation.

The appeal also urged them to reinforce still firmer the political and ideological unity of the people of all walks of life based on the worker-peasant alliance, solidify the northern part of the Republic into a big, united, harmonious red family of the working people and to display to the full the warm love for and deep trust in the people's power in the coming elections of the deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Calling upon the working people to fulfil the immediate tasks to be carried out in one or two years, which were set by Premier Kim Il Sung at the Changsung joint conference of the leading workers of the local party and government organs, the appeal particularly called for an alert struggle to scale the six heights this year.

Pointing out that the people of the southern part are undergoing the unheard-of national hardships and sufferings under the vicious colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists, the appeal stated: Developments in South Korea show that so long as the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule continues, nothing can be solved no matter who may take power there.

It is none other than U.S. imperialism that actually holds sway and control over all political, economic, military and cultural spheres in South Korea.

Having no genuine power for the defence of the people's interests, the South Korean people are going through in their own country national humiliation and maltreatment by the foreign aggressors and have no one to tell about their woes. The compatriots in the southern part suffering from exploitation, oppression and abject poverty are waiting for the dfq!! ayo eration in a hell of death and hunger.

The appeal called upon all the voters to take part in the elections with warm compatriotism for the rescue of the South Korean compatriots.

Saying that the South Korean brothers and sisters can never be extricated from the wretched plight of colonial slaves unless they drive out the U.S. imperialists, achieve the national liberation and establish a people's power by overthrowing the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists, the appeal urged them to rise up in the anti-American, national salvation struggle, uniting all the forces.

Entire personages who set store by the prosperity of the country and nation, form a nation-wide national slavation united front by uniting themselves as one, regardless of political views, religious beliefs and past doings!

The appeal stressed that the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly will sum up the great successes achieved by our people's power under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and further consolidate it and will demonstrate fully the might of our revolutionary forces which have been strengthened as never before and unbreakable unity of our people rallied around their power. The elections will also give new hope and strength to the South Korean people, boundlessly inspire their anti-American, national salvation struggle and will contribute to promoting the country's unification.

The elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly will be a nation-wide jubilee of our people exercising their sacred rights and duty as honourable citizens of the Republic.

The appeal said in conclusion:

Let's demonstrate once again our united might by participating unanimously with this joy and pride in the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly!

Let's add to the might of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious fatherland, by winning victory in the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly!

Development of Korean Paintings: Brilliant Legacy of National Culture (1)

Hunting on Horseback: A fresco in Muyongchong (Dancing Tomb), Psi an, Manchuria. Koguryo dynasty (300-500) (Top)

Flying Angel: A fresco in Taemyo (Great Tomb), Uhyon, Kangso, South Pyongan Province. Koguryo dynasty (500-650) (Bottom)

Paintings of the 1st-7th Centuries

Korean paintings of the period of the Three Kingdoms (Koguryo, Paekche and Silla), which prospered from the 1st to the 7th century, already reached a high level of artistic achievement.

Paintings of the Three-Kingdom period, which had already attained a considerably advanced level by the beginning of the 4th century, made rapid progress between the 5th and the 7th century, when the Kingdoms achieved remarkable social and economic developments.

Thus, the works of the noted painter Solko of the Silla dynasty and many fresco masterpieces found in ancient tombs are unthinkable apart from these social and economic backgrounds of these three kingdoms.

The kings and nobility of the Koguryo dynasty left behind them excellent frescoes in their tombs, as they believed in eternal life. As a result, the frescoes found in their tombs, which date back to the 7th century and the beginning of the 3rd century, are for praying their bliss after death and for leaving records of their lives, most of them representing religious symbols of happiness and immortality.

These fresco pictures reflect the distinguished traits of the Koguryo people;—brave, adventuresome, optimistic and patriotic,—so vividly and realistically that they enchant spectators even today. There are a comparatively large number of frescoes which are different from the rest in that they portrayed various aspects of the Koguryo people's everyday life, including such genre scenes as hunting and wrestling matches, acquainting us with the living, hopes, beliefs and even thoughts of the common people. In this connection, the frescoes in the No. 3 Tomb (Anak, South Pyongan Province) are particularly worthy of note.

Of all the frescoes of the Koguryo period, the most famous are those of Four Deities or Four Supernatural Beings. These pictures which are found on the walls of Taemyo (Great Tomb) and Chungmyo (Middle Tomb)—(tombs excavated probably between the 6th and 7th century, in the district of Kangso, South Pyongan Province) are of special importance because they are of the highest level of their artistic achievement among all the Koguryo frescoes. Through these we can easily guess the unmatched artistic techniques of Koguryo fresco artists who succeeded in reflecting fully in their works the thoughts and feelings of their contemporaries.

The paintings of the Paekche and Silla kingdoms, like those of Koguryo, also reached their highest level of artistic execution during the 6th-7th centuries.

Unlike Koguryo, which bequeathed many pictures to posterity, very few paintings have come down to us from Paekche, and little is known about that kingdom's paintings. Further, it is regrettable that Paekche left no frescoes but those in the Nunsan-ri Tomb. As for the frescoes of the Silla period, there are none of them left.

Reflecting the Paekche characteristics, Paekche paintings are of a softer touch and less forceful than Koguryo frescoes. There are evidences that Paekche made enough progress to influence ancient Japanese paintings and that Silla, too, was very advanced in painting.

Paintings of the Unified Silla and Koryo Periods

Silla's unification of the three kingdoms in the middle of the 7th century marked the beginning of a new epoch not only in politics but also in arts as well. But again, as in the course of Old Silla, we have not a single picture of this period. What little we know is from a few writings about the art and artists of the period. However, we can safely infer from the development of such arts as sculpture and handicrafts during the period and, further, from the close relations of the kingdom with the Tang dynasty of China, which is famous for its cultural achievements, that the Unified Silla made progress also in the field of painting. The founding of the Office of Arts in this period is an indication of this.

Human figures, customs, river landscapes, scenic beauty and bird and flower were the major subjects of painting of this period. This period also saw the development of black and white drawings, alongside colour paintings.

Monk: A fresco in Taemyo (Great Tomb), Uhyon, South Pyongan Province. Koguryo dynasty (500-650)

Of all the professional painters of the Koryo period, the most famous was Li Yong in the reign of King Injong (1125-1146). His masterpieces were the "Picture of Yesong River" and "Picture of Chonsuwon." Another masterpiece of this period is the "Picture of Grand Hunting in Mt. Cheunsan" drawn by the painter Yun Seun of the 14th century. This picture is well-known, above all, for its delicate and elegant lines and a beautiful tone of colours, and for its splendid technique, and unique composition. Fragments of this work of art are now preserved at the Metropolitan Arts Museum in Seoul.

Alas! almost all of these masterpieces are not left in Korea, as they were plundered by the Japanese. Nevertheless, these pictures, together with those of "Raonje" (portrait) and "Flying Angel" (fresco) (both of which are now in the Central Arts Museum in Pyongyang), are sufficient to show us the naiveness, the rhythm of the everyday life and the deep-rooted opitimistic view of life of the Koryo people. These qualities of the people are given expression in these works of art, which are characterized by gorgeousness, delicacy, softness and elegance.

The paintings that were produced during this period of the Koryo kingdom are also characterized by their expression of the patriotic and other feelings of the common people in those days. This is in spite of the fact that they were impeded to a considerable extent from further development, as the ruling classes tried to utilize paintings to consolidate their political power.

In spite of various kinds of limitations, however, the Koryo painters developed their paintings as part of the brilliant tradition of realism in Korean paintings.

(To be continued)

Policy of Korean Workers' Party for Peaceful Unification of Country (17)

(Continued)

And they tried to deceive the people by telling them that they faced the danger of aggression from the North.

Under these circumstances, the Korean Workers' Party did all it could to realize the unanimous aspiration of the 30 million Korean people, to create a new situation favoring peaceful unification of their country and to drive the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rheeites into a tighter spot. Thus, unification proposals made by the Party were part of its tireless efforts for this purpose.

The Party made many realistic proposals for the purpose of compelling all the foreign troops to pull out of South Korea, reducing the strength of the armed forces of both North and South Korea down the present level and turning the Korean ceasefire into a solid basis for lasting peace in Korea.

Further, it proposed repeatedly that representatives from both the North and South of Korea sit in one place to participate in frank discussions concerning the question of peaceful national unification. And it also proposed to discuss at such a joint meeting such questions as mutual cooperation, economic and cultural interchange and free travel and communication between the both sides.

The Party has told the South Korean authorities repeatedly that it is ready to take all necessary measures to relieve jobless persons and food-short peasants, and supply sufferers from natural disasters with relief goods, to provide poor young people with the opportunity of learning, and to give aid to orphans to help them out of the present helpless situation.

These proposals are fully feasible in view of the powerful capacity of North Korea's economy, the foundations of which are being consolidated with every passing day.

Thus, the Party, repeatedly proposing concrete measures, availed itself of all opportunities and possibilities of lessening tension in Korea and promoting contact and interchange between the South and North of the country. Marshal Kim Il Sung said: It is not without reason that we have made so often proposals for unifying our country by peaceful means. Proposals and appeals we have made and issued so far for this purpose are, as it were, time bombs. It is only a question of time that these bombs will explode. (Quoted from his speech at an agricultural cooperative enthusiasts' conference held in North Whanghai Province on Dec. 20, 1957)

As the Marshal said, these proposals became programs of struggle for the South Korean people, which threw light on the road which they should follow, braving storms.

Further, it has to be noted that the struggles carried out on the basis of these programs hastened the collapse of the Syngman Rhee regime, which naturally threw the U.S. imperialists into a more difficult situation to maintain their rule in South Korea.

This shows that the U.S. imperialists and their accomplices, the Syngman Rhee clique, could not avoid the severe punishment meted out by the South Korean people in retaliation for their adamant refusal of all these rightful proposals.

Great results achieved in the socialist construction of North Korea, together with the Party's proposals, attracted attention of the South Korean people, intensifying class antagonisms. They also stirred up their long-repressed indignation against U.S. imperialism and the Syngman Rhee clique.

Immediately after the Masan Uprising of March 1 (which developed into the April Uprising), the Party, attaching great importance to it, put forth a far-sighted policy of developing it into a nation-wide uprising.

During the April Uprising, the Party made public new slogans to encourage the South Korean people in their struggle.

The flames of the April Uprising consumed the Syngman Rhee "regime," dealing a serious blow to the U.S. colonial rule in South Korea. The "march northwards for unification" policy suffered a total failure.

(To be continued)

The People's Korea
Published every Wednesday by Chosun Shinbosa
President and Publisher: Kim Min Hua
Office: 5, Tsukudo Hachimancho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan
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